FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEXICO, VENEZUELA CONSIDER L.A. OIL-EXPORTING ORGANIZATION

LD081332 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0722 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 8 Jul--Kuwait's AL-WATAN reports today that Mexico and Venezuela are considering the formation of an organization of a Latin American Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OLAPEC) similar to the Arabs' Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Quoting informed oil sources in Madrid, the paper says that the aim of the establishment of such an organization would be to develop the Latin American continent.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF NICARAGUAN CRISIS WEIGHED

PA100416 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] By obstructing regional trade, the civil strife in Nicaragua has so far resulted in losses close to $500 million for the Central American countries. According to Cesar Tribaldos, chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Central America Isthmus [FECAMCO], the federation's Executive Board analyzed the Nicaraguan situation during a meeting in Guatemala City over the weekend. The board heard Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce Chairman Dr Gilberto Serrano's report behind closed doors. After his report the federation board agreed to urge Central American and Panamanian businessmen to adopt an understanding attitude toward Nicaraguan business' fulfillment of economic and financial commitments. It also urged the Nicaraguan people to uphold the principles of freedom and to reject any ideological or political alternative that will annul human rights in settling the conflict.

The FECAMCO chairman told this station that, even though damage resulting from the Nicaraguan situation has not been estimated officially, private business estimates losses are close to $300 million in Nicaragua alone. In the Central American isthmus losses would come close to $500 million, particularly in those cases where maritime bridges have had to be set up between Costa Rica and the other countries of the area. The FECAMCO chairman finally noted that as developments occur in Nicaragua, the federation will meet to analyze the circumstances. He said that the next meeting will take place in August, but did not specify the date or place.

COSTA RICAN SCIENTIST NAMED UPEB EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PA010047 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Costa Rican scientist Franz Lara was elected the new executive director of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries [UPEB] at a ministerial meeting held in Guatemala City. Lara, a 47-year-old entomologist who was once a candidate for his country's vice presidency, will replace Colombian Hernan Vallejo Mejia, who resigned after having directed the organization since it was created in September 1974.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION MEETS--Santiago, Chile, 2 Jul (AFP)--The 11th meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission opened here today with the participation of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Chile. The meeting, which will last until Friday, will seek to find new ways of cooperation among American countries toward the peaceful use of nuclear energy. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY]

SIX LABOR LEADERS RELEASED; HAD BEEN HELD SINCE APRIL

PY092149 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 8 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] The six labor leaders who were being held at the Caseros prison, charged with organizing the "Day of Protest" on 27 April, were released yesterday at 1530 from the central police department where they had been taken from the Caseros prison.

The order to release the prisoners arrived at 0600 in the morning and leaders Roberto Digon (tobacco workers), Roberto Garcia (taxi drivers), Raul Ravitti (railroad workers), Jose Luis Castillo (amalgamated drivers), Enrique Mico (National Workers Federation of Clothing Industry), and Demetrio Lorenzo (Food Industry Workers Federation), were taken shortly afterwards from the Caseros prison to the police department located on Moreno St.

Entre Rios Union Leader Freed

PY100239 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2149 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Entre Rios, 9 Jul (NA)--The federal appellate court of this capital has ordered the release of Hector Hugo Ceballos, secretary general of the insurance union, Parana branch, who had been held at the local prison in connection with the day of protest called for by the Committee of 25 on 27 April. Ceballos was released simultaneously with the release of six other leaders of the Committee of 25 who had been in prison in the federal capital.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ALLEGES MARXIST SUBVERSION

PY070247 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA)--Maj Gen Carlos Suarez Mason, army chief of staff, has denounced the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, the Communist Party and no less than 30 organizations linked with it--including the Cooperative Funds Mobilizing Institute, a chess club, the Communist Revolutionary Party and the Workers Socialist Party--as "elements playing along with the subversive strategy."

General Suarez Mason made this charge in a lecture given for diplomats at the National Foreign Service Institute, the text of which was made public this afternoon. Suarez Mason stressed in his lecture that "it would be absurd to assume that the war against subversion has been won just because its armed danger has been eliminated."

As signs of the subversive action in the cultural and educational areas, General Suarez Mason mentioned "the attacks recently made against the university law and the moral and civic education course." Referring to the known subversive organizations, General Suarez Mason said that "the Montoneros have been rendered powerless for armed struggle but they are trying to take over the Peronist movement and the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] intends to revive the armed struggle with support from abroad, mainly from Angola." Regarding the Communist Revolutionary Party and the Workers Socialist Party, Suarez Mason said that the former is active in the political, cultural and labor fields, and that, "although both of them are outlawed, they are striving for recognition," and that groups of these parties are now active in neighborhoods trying to capitalize on popular discontent.

To his audience of Argentine ambassadors and plenipotentiary ministers, Suarez Mason said that a new strategy against terrorism has been included in a "document submitted to the National Cabinet a month ago." He added that "the document analyzed the world-wide strategy being implemented by international Marxism, including the heads of movements and the subversive activity in the internal front."

The army chief of staff explained that "the philosophy of the opponents is definitely Marxist, and that, although there might be some groups of useful idiots, international Marxism masterminds the worldwide operation." He then added: "In the United States that operation is directed against the nuclear threat; in Europe, at creating an imbalance in the armed forces; and in Asia, Africa and Latin America, at subversive methods.

General Suarez Mason then said that "the objective of this strategy is to gain power, and this danger must be confronted with an integral response by the state; a response which consists of a military and a political strategy--the latter calling for the active participation of all the ministries."

At another point in his lecture, Suarez Mason noted that "the residual elements of subversion are now moving into the religious, political, educational, economic, cultural and labor sectors."

Viola Denies Lecture Was Given

PY071621 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1435 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (TELAM)--The army commander in chief today stated that the army chief of staff, Maj Gen Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason, had not given any lecture to diplomatic circles. Therefore, the communique added, reports of remarks attributed to him at that lecture by the mass communications media are incorrect. The army commander in chief made clear that reports released through the information media of remarks attributed to General Suarez Mason on the strategy to fight terrorism are incorrect.

ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSES NATION'S POLITICAL FUTURE

PY071657 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY

[Speech by Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Roberto Viola during a camaraderie dinner held in Buenos Aires Army Headquarters on 7 July]

[Excerpts] Institutional normalization is Argentina's key problem and finding the appropriate solution for it is a true challenge. To attain normalcy it is necessary, first of all, for all of us, and especially those who are entrusted with the responsibility of guiding and leading the various sectors of our society, to think in depth about this, making every possible intellectual effort to find the best solution.

We must also think about and ponder recent events--which are now part of our history--to better understand our actions and to evaluate, if necessary, the changes which our attitudes must experience if we wish to be coherent in what we desire and if we want to travel the path toward the country's final recovery. I believe it is necessary to point out some views which the military Junta has in this regard:

We are not looking for a philosophy or for guidelines. We are taking the final steps toward the implementation of the philosophy and the ideas which the nation has always had and which men and events managed to distort. We are working to modernize the foundation of an understood, accepted, strong, stable and effective democracy. The democracy we seek involves prior consensus concerning the fundamental values of our national lifestyle and the political means for the implementation of these values; in sum, this is what we have repeatedly described as national unity.

We are convinced of the positive aspects and validity of the nation's traditional institutions which are provided for by our national Constitution. We are convinced that law must reign throughout the nation within the framework of justice and freedom. We are convinced of the important role which must be played by legitimately representative and democratic political parties to provide stability and strength to the nation's political system. We are convinced that the improvement of the institutions, the creation of normal conditions for the development of a balanced, stable and strong system, requires the participation of all sectors of the country. It is worth recalling that participation means being part of something or sharing an activity. Real participation is carried out by those who hope to exercise a reasonable influence on decision-making by fully accepting their responsibilities. In sum, we are ready to launch a new historical cycle for the nation, a cycle which will allow us to exercise the leading role in world affairs which the Argentines deserve.

So far we have outlined some of the political guidelines of the armed forces. The fully expanded version of these guidelines will be revealed to the country during the last quarter of this year. Their assimilation by the citizenry will demand a fluid dialog between leaders and people because we are convinced that this dialog will be the most appropriate means for the achievement and implementation of a true solution--a solution which essentially will be understood and accepted by all, thus allowing the nation to have a stable political future.

The path which will lead to the attainment of this objective will include the gradual transfer of power to the officials that will be elected in due time, by means of a system free from any haste which might result from contingencies. We reaffirm that stopgap measures will not be sought. These measures are used by those who cannot-or will not--undertake a commitment. We have no doubts that the process of national reorganization will attain a lasting and stable solution. This takes time. Therefore, we must accept the fact that the process of national reorganization will take a considerable amount of time. Let there be no doubts that the next presidential term in office will be exercised by a high-ranking officer appointed by the military Junta.

In the search for our objectives, the power will be exercised with a clear-cut republican sense. It will be exercised firmly, but thinking and acting for the good of the people. Fluid channels of communication will be implemented to facilitate the explanation of reasons behind significant government decisions and to receive well-based and constructive criticism in order to assimilate them and correct, whenever necessary, the mistakes which have been made. Participation will be increased gradually as stability is reached in the various sectors of national activity.

This process cannot fail because the future of the republic is at stake. We have no doubts that we must go on with absolute cohesion and institutional sense, free from personal feelings and any interests other than the service of the nation.

BRIEFS

GRAIN EXPORTS--During the first quarter of this year, Argentina has exported 8,997,996 tons of grain, 20 percent more than the first quarter of 1978. The eight largest purchasers were: Spain, 1,077,886 tons; Japan, 1,060,394; Italy, 1,034,498; the Netherlands, 974,244; PRC, 934,237; Brazil, 729,602 tons; Peru, 274,983 [figure as published]; and the USSR, 670,128. The grains included wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, millet, canary seed, peanuts, rice, soybean, flaxseed and sunflower seed. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 July 79 p 4 FY]

MEXICO, VENEZUELA WILLING TO INCREASE OIL SUPPLY

PY100339 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals announced today, during an interview granted at the Planalto Palace, that Mexico and Venezuela are willing to substantially increase their oil export quotas to Brazil. Minister Cals attended the first extraordinary meeting of ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] held in San Jose, Costa Rica, last Saturday. This meeting was also attended by the representatives of Mexico, Venezuela and the other 21 member countries of this organization, in addition to 24 international representatives.

SAO PAULO GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON TRIP TO PARAGUAY

PY091340 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Accompanied by two state secretaries, Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf returned from Asuncion, Paraguay, where he had attended the inauguration of an exposition of Brazilian products. Some 80 businessmen accompanied the governor on his trip.

Governor Maluf brought some news from Paraguay. He said that several protocols had been signed to strengthen trade relations between the two countries. The most important of these protocols refers to petroleum exploration in Paraguay by the Institute of Technological Research. Maluf also confirmed his desire to travel this year to Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Mexico. He did not give any details except that he intends to promote new agreements for research and exploration of petroleum. He also announced the possibility of establishing regular commercial flights between Brazil and Paraguay in the very near future.

The results of the governor's visit to Paraguay have been quite satisfactory. Three main negotiations are already underway with Paraguay: first, the installation of trolley-buses in Paraguay with equipment of a Sao Paulo company; second, the construction of an industry for dairy products; and third, a wood-processing industry.

NEWSPAPER EM TEMPO ATTACKED THIRD TIME IN YEAR

PY100307 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] Belo Horizonte--For the third time since July 1978, the Minas Gerais branch of the newspaper EM TEMPO was invaded in the early morning hours by a group who destroyed the Telex apparatus, typewriters and files. Sulphuric acid was poured over these pieces of equipment causing 400,000 cruzeiros worth of damage.

Not until late afternoon did the technical experts of the Security Secretariat come to the newspaper's office to gather evidence. The editor of the newspaper, Joao Baptista Mares Guia, said that the evidence obtained will not lead to any result, just as in the five investigations following the prior attacks.

LEONEL BRIZOLA GRANTED CONDITIONAL HABEAS CORPUS

PY100305 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jul 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] The acting president of the Superior Military Court, Lima Torres, yesterday granted habeas corpus in favor of former Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizola on the grounds that the 3-year imprisonment imposed by the Porto Alegre First Military Court can no longer be enforced. This decision could, however, be ratified or overturned in August by the court's plenum.

NATION TO BE FIRST SYNTHETIC PETROLEUM PRODUCER

PY092107 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Punta Arenas, 9 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chile will become the first producer of synthetic petroleum in the world. According to experts of the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) the synthetic petroleum will be extracted from rich layers of coal in this area, 2,500 km south of Santiago. They also asserted that this synthetic petroleum will supply Chile for the next 300 years. This coal mine is located in the south of Riesco Island, near Punta Arenas. The first survey carried out indicates that the reserves of this deposit, which are at ground level in layers averaging 12 meters thick, exceed 5 billion tons.

LAST YEAR'S AMNESTY COULD BENEFIT LONQUEN SUSPECTS

PY070009 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1850 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jul (LATIN)--Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez today acknowledged that the general amnesty law issued last year benefits the eight carabineros whom the military court has charged with murdering 15 peasants in the Lonquen lime mine in 1973.

However, the minister told the journalists that the implementation of the amnesty is in the hands of the military court alone. He emphasized: "The government's position in this regard is very clear: It will neither intervene in or make statements regarding cases which are in the hands of the courts."

SIX MIR SUSPECTS CHARGED WITH TERRORIST ACTS

PY071829 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 6 Jul (AFP)--It was reported that six members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] were detained here today by security personnel. The group was charged with various clandestine subversive actions performed in the last few days in this city, located 500 km south of Santiago.

Those detained were identified as Guillermo Atlas Romero, Jorge Lizama Quezada, Rosa Zurita Fuentes, David Duran Jimenez, Cecilio Arevalo Aravena and Pedro Neira Vargas. All six are being kept at the disposal of the naval prosecutor of the Talcahuano second zone. It was recalled here that about 40 bombs have exploded at various points in the country during the last 3 months and that the military government has charged MIR members with those deeds.

MILITARY COURT REJECTS CLAIM FILED BY HOY MAGAZINE

PY051348 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] The military court has unanimously rejected the claim filed by the magazine HOY against the chief of the emergency zone, Gen Enrique Morel.

He suspended the printing, distribution and sale of this magazine for 2 months charging it with violating the current political recess by publishing interviews with former Marxist leaders. The chief of the emergency zone based his decision on the provisions of the state security law.

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED AT END OF POLISH MINISTER'S VISIT

PA100229 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia has received Poland's formal promise to cooperate in more than 20 economic development projects dealing with mining, transportation, maritime economy, fishing, [word indistinct] and agroindustry. In a joint communique, the two governments laid the groundwork for strengthening their commercial relations and increasing bilateral cooperation. They also decided to establish a joint commission which will meet in Warsaw in August to conclude the details of the cooperation. This was achieved as a result of the visit of Jerzy Olszewski, Polish foreign trade and maritime economy minister, to Colombia.

The government announced today that cocinol, a substance derrived from petroleum which began to be used in Colombia less than 1 year ago, will be replaced by coal briquets. A plant to produce the coal briquets will be installed in Colombia with Polish Government participation. The plant will have sufficient capacity to replace 4.5 million (?gallons) of cocinol a month. The country currently consumes 5 million gallons of cocinol a month. It is produced by the Colombian petroleum enterprise. The coal briquets will be more economical and less dangerous to use.

BRIEFS

ARAB TRADE MISSION--Bogota--A trade mission made up of representatives from seven Arab countries arrived in Barranquilla today to begin talks with the government and private sectors on investment possibilities. The mission, which will come to Bogota tomorrow, will hold meetings with industrial, banking and commercial sectors, the finance and economic development ministers, the managers of the Banco de la Republica, the National Federation of Coffee Growers and the Colombian petroleum enterprise. It will also visit the Agroexpo fair on Friday and will leave the country on Saturday. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA]

ELECTORAL LAW CHANGES--Bogota--The country will be electorally divided into seven regions, according to the electoral law recently approved by Congress. These seven regions will be linked by a modern computer so that all Colombians can follow the details of the electoral process. The national civil registrar said that the new law also increased the number of magistrates of the electoral tribunal to nine. They will be appointed by the Supreme Court for a 4-year term. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA]

SUGARCANE RUST--The Colombian Agricultural Institute has reported that a quarantine has been established in the border region with Venezuela following the discovery of a rust disease which affects sugarcane plants. The presence of the rust disease was found in some areas near the Venezuelan state of Zulia. The institute has recommended that sugarcane growers establish special controls on the plantations. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE GOES UP--The national government has reported that the country's unemployment rate went up to 9.9 percent. According to the National Statistics Department, the rate represents approximately 286,000 jobless Colombians. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 79 PA]

MIRITIME RESEARCH CENTER--A maritime research center will be established in the area of Uraba, Antioquia Department. In addition to its research work, the center will help promote oyster and crab fishing. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA]

BRAZILIAN STATE GOVERNOR HEADS DELEGATION TO FAIR

FY061725 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 6 Jul 79 p 6 FY

[Summary] Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf has arrived in the country heading a large delegation to open a Brazilian industrial fair in Asuncion and to meet with Paraguayan officials.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES TO UPHOLD PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

FY061724 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1430 GMT 6 Jul 79 FY

[Speech delivered by President Alfredo Stroessner after being decorated by governor of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Paulo Slim Maluf, at Government House in Asuncion--live]

[Excerpts] The Governor of Sao Paulo, Paulo Salim Maluf, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: The people and government of the Republic of Paraguay are happy to welcome you and the distinguished businessmen who have come with you on this generous mission of friendship. You are here with the noble purpose of contributing to the strengthening of friendship between our two countries.

I am thankful for your praiseworthy statements about the dynamic process of growth and progress in Paraguay. This is the result of the peace we have established as a basic condition to raise up the country with all the strength of our patriotism based on respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of people--a principle we defend with the unrenounceable mandate of our honor and dignity. With our greatest energy we will continue to defend the great results of our peaceful revolution, preventing without any hesitation any intent to subvert order or to conspire against our democratic institutions. [applause]

The plans of extremist and subversive groups and of those who support anarchy will always fail in our country because it is the sovereign decision of the Paraguayan people to live and progress in peace, justice and freedom. [applause]

The peaceful revolution advocated as an ideal by many thinkers is the revolution we are planning and are fully carrying out in this era based on work and patriotism. The nation is progressing in an environment of order and freedom toward its destiny of greatness, using all the energy of its creative genius, with faith in the cause of friendship and with people who also believe in the same dedication to peace, coexistence and work. [applause]

Therefore, we are pleased to recognize the effectiveness of the efforts made by Paraguay and the great, noble and friendly people of Brazil in the search for a wider horizon for friendship and cooperation among the countries of the hemisphere. [applause]

MELGAREJO BROUGHT TO COURT; ATTORNEY ASKS RELEASE

FY050247 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Jul 79 p 13 FY

[Excerpts] In a 45-minute hearing, Attorney Mario Milciades Melgarejo was interrogated again yesterday in the process he is undergoing on charges of illegal association, mutiny and violation of Law 209 of defense of the public peace.

At the end of the hearing, Terecio Franco Anazco, attorney for the defense, submitted a lengthy brief to the judge requesting the release of his client, contending that the requirements outlined in Articles 6 and 337 of the Code of Penal Proceedings [to convert the preventive custody of a defendant into preventive imprisonment] have not been met.

MILITARY SOURCE REPORTS U.S., ARGENTINE AID TO SOMOZA

PA062313 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Jul 79 P 1 PA

[Text] Note from the Office of the Deputy Director:

The information that follows was obtained exclusively by us from a military intelligence source of the Republic of Panama. This information gives details that make evident the military aid which the United States and Argentina are giving to the regime of dictator Somoza, despite statements from the governments of those two countries denying such assistance:

1. From 16 June to Saturday, 30 June, airplanes from the Argentine Air Force made 18 trips to Nicaragua. During that period C-130 airplanes made 105 trips to Managua, Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas.

2. These airplanes were loaded with food and war materiel; medicine and ambulances have also been sent to Nicaragua. In the last few days of the month, 8 VA-1 helicopters and 12 small tanks [tanquetas] left.

3. Each airplane was accompanied by 15 or 20 soldiers from the Bravo and Red Devils companies equipped with combat weapons.

4. On 1 July, five officers and five noncommissioned officers from the Green Berets Corps left for Bluefields. The V-2's are flying daily to cover central and southern Nicaragua. All the Green Berets speak Spanish.

5. C-130 and C-141 airplanes are also taking off from Charleston Air Base, Texas [as published], for Managua, Panama and back.

6. There are four squadrons of C-130 planes permanently at Howard. These planes are loaded at night and at dawn with the material already mentioned and they leave for Nicaragua during the day. On some take-offs, the C-130 planes are accompanied by A-7 fighter planes.

7. On Wednesday, an Argentine Air Force plane of the C-47 type arrived (0915). This plane was met by a major who is an attache at the U.S. Embassy in Panama and by an attache of the Argentine Embassy in Panama. Two majors of the Nicaraguan Air Force and two Salvadoran officers arrived with the plane. They remained at the Howard base for 4 and 1/2 hours, meeting with U.S. intelligence officials.

At 1615, the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran officers departed along with a U.S. intelligence official, aboard a C-47 for Nicaragua (Bluefields).

8. Also on Wednesday, there were two C-137 flights from Charleston to Managua and Puerto Cabezas. They arrived at Howard at 1515.

On Thursday, 5 July, at 0945, 10 large and 6 medium-size trucks arrived at Howard's air field with communications equipment. They were pulling 10 105-mm howitzers and field mortars. This war materiel was put aboard three C-130 Military Air Command planes from the Charleston, North Carolina base which later left for Nicaragua. The Panamanian military intelligence sources also noted that a new state of alert had been decreed by the southern command forces, especially for the Rodman and Amador bases which are directly related to future events in Nicaragua.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY GROUP TO FIGHT SOMOZA

PA100239 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] The Socialist Workers Party [of Panama] has reported that it will send a group to Nicaragua to join the Latin American Simon Bolivar Brigade to fight against General Somoza. It has been reported that the Socialist Workers Party will include several of its members in the Latin American Simon Bolivar Brigade, which will be composed of several internationalist forces of the continent. The Latin American organizations which will join the Simon Bolivar Brigade will have to participate in a meeting on aiding Nicaragua which will be held on 12 July in San Jose, Costa Rica. Representatives of each of the countries that will send delegations to fight against the Somozist regime will participate in the meeting, called the first Latin American meeting on internationalist fighters.

CREW OF SOMOZA-OWNED SHIP ASKS FOR ASYLUM

PA070048 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] About 19 crewmembers of the Nicaraguan ship Managua owned by President Anastasio Somoza, have requested political asylum in Panama, the ship's captain, Cesar Patino, told Radio Libertad. The cargo ship was sent to transport a shipment of 70,000 sacks of coffee and other products to El Salvador but the crew decided to ask for asylum from the Panamanian authorities in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui province. The ship's captain said that they were able to evade the Somozist National Guard, whose members had orders to bomb the ship. Captain Patino said that he does not want political asylum from Panama since he wants to go back to his country, Spain. This is not the first time that the crew of a Nicaraguan ship has asked for asylum. Two weeks ago, the crews of two Somoza ships also took asylum in Panama. The two ships were turned over to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The crew of the Managua said that the same thing should be done with their ship, which is currently in Puerto Armuelles.

UNOFFICIAL SOURCE SAYS NICARAGUA SETTLEMENT TALKS CONTINUE

PA100329 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] In Panama City, an unofficial source who did not want to give his name told this station this afternoon that intense negotiations among U.S. officials, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Panama to reach a settlement of the Nicaraguan civil war are continuing. The negotiations are underway in San Jose, Costa Rica. Foreign policy adviser Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt is the Panamanian administration's representative in the negotiations. He is in the Costa Rican capital. According to the Panamanian source, they are discussing the U.S. proposal to add at least two more conservative members to the Government of National Reconstruction. So far, the junta has rejected the U.S. intention to appoint those two new members. Washington also seems to have an interest in appointing the new Nicaraguan National Guard commander in chief. This U.S. proposal has also been turned down.

According to the Panamanian source, the Government of National Reconstruction has given assurances to U.S. officials that its rule will be moderate; however, it will not accept the United States choosing the new junta members, agree to one of them being a Somozist Liberal Party member or allow the new Nicaraguan armed forces chief to be selected by the U.S. administration. The unofficial Panamanian source that commented on the Nicaraguan crisis to this station concluded by saying that the U.S. stand in the negotiations in San Jose might be called intransigent. However, the source voiced optimism that the crisis may be solved at any time with Somoza's resignation and U.S. recognition of the Government of National Reconstruction as the government which represents the Nicaraguan people.

ROYO ANNOUNCES CONSIDERATION OF PLAN TO SAVE ENERGY

PA070213 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] The national government will implement a strict energy savings program in coming weeks, President Dr Aristides Royo announced in the city of Chitre today. The plan, the president explained, is being studied by the presidency of the republic, the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification and the Commerce and Industries Ministry. The chief of state left for Herrera Province this morning on a 2-day visit to the Azuero region. His first activity during the tour was a meeting with corregimiento representatives and the Herrera technical board, during which he made the announcement on saving energy. President Aristides Royo also cited the fact that the government will invest 1 million balboas to forest the La Villa River basin, the major source of water in Azuero peninsula. He also reported that a new gasoline price hike is inevitable. President Royo stressed that every Panamanian must realize that the petroleum crisis is not a future event but that it is upon us and may result in company shut downs, unemployment and cost-of-living increases. Royo stressed that as the canal issue became a religion, saving energy must also become a religion, to be practiced with a feeling of national unity. The president announced that the budget will be reorganized to free state investments from demagoguery and politics.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY VICE PRESIDENCY 'ASSURED'

PA070216 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Report by Eduardo Herrera Cedeno from the Panamanian Foreign Ministry--live or recorded]

[Text] Panama will occupy one of the vice presidencies of the 34th period of sessions of the UN General Assembly which begins in New York on 18 September. The election of our country to that important post is assured since Panama's candidacy has received the unanimous support of the members of the Latin American group at the United Nations. The Latin American group also endorsed the candidacies of Costa Rica and Guyana, which along with Panama will occupy the three vice presidencies that correspond to Latin America in the UN General Assembly. Since its entrance into the United Nations, this will be the fourth time that Panama has occupied a vice presidency at the UN General Assembly. Panama was vice president in 1960, 1969 and 1976. The selection of Panama to fill the vice presidency of the General Assembly and its recent reelection of a member of the UN Human Rights Committee and the UN Committee on Transnationals confirm the respect and prestige Panama enjoys in the international community.

FORMER PRESIDENT ARIAS UNDERGOES SURGERY IN U.S.

PA092350 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Former Panamanian President Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid underwent surgery for an arterial obstruction at St Luke's Hospital in Houston, Texas. His condition is satisfactory. A hospital spokesman said that the three-time president of Panama is in the recovery room, where he will remain for 24 to 48 hours. The hospital source did not give further details on the surgery and condition of Dr Arias Madrid, who was taken to Houston on Thursday.

COSTA RICA

RADIO RELOJ REPORTS U.S. LIBERIA OPERATION; TROOPS IN NICARAGUA

PA091305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The U.S. Embassy, in a bulletin issued last night, said that two U.S. Air Force helicopters are at the Llano Grande Airport in Liberia to evacuate U.S. citizens from Nicaragua. The helicopters arrived in Liberia after the Costa Rican Goverment agreed to a request from the U.S. Government to allow the helicopters to come here for that humanitarian mission, the report added. They will remain in Liberia, where they will be able to respond quickly to any request for assistance and aid from the U.S. ambassador in Nicaragua in any situation that might require the rapid evacuation of U.S. citizens. The report issued by the U.S. Embassy in San Jose indicated that two additional helicopters are waiting at Howard Air Force Base in the Panama Canal Zone to provide support in this humanitarian effort if the situation in Nicaragua should require it.

A C-130 with a skeleton crew for maintenance and assistance for the helicopters also arrived at Llano Grande Airport yesterday. The C-130 did not remain at Llano Grande. It will make occasional flights between that airport and Howard Air Force Base, the U.S. Embassy communique concluded. It has been speculated that the United States has landed 2,000 men in Nicaragua. After it became known that U.S. planes and communications equipment had arrived at Llano Grande, rumors began to circulate. It was said unofficially that in Corinto and in Bluefields, Nicaragua, the United States had landed 2,000 men and a large quantity of ammunition and that the equipment in Llano Grande is there to permit communications with those forces.

'Violation' of Airspace

PA091458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Former Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura said that the republic's constitution is clear in stating that no foreign military planes may fly over national territory without authorization from the Legislative Assembly, even less land as 64 U.S. marines did. Therefore, it is a shameless violation of national sovereignty and clear disrespect for the Constitution. The helicopters and the plane do not have permission from the Legislative Assembly, said former Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto.

Further on U.S. Operation

PA091610 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1518 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Gina Valdes telephone report from Llano Grande Airport in Liberia, Guanacaste Province--live]

[Excerpts] Early today, a group of local newsmen presented ourselves at the northern side of the airstrip, where the camp of the U.S. unit that arrived in our country yesterday is located. We were able to count 35 U.S. Air Force personnel. The communications equipment was installed last night. As we said yesterday, this is very modern, sophisticated, long-range equipment. They have also installed telex equipment and a tent where they have their beds and other equipment for camping here at Llano Grande Airport.

Today, they were setting up a map of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, some of them were camouflaging their helmets and others were wearing camouflage uniforms to avoid identification in the jungle. Colonel (Camahok), who is coordinating all of these activities here, said that the other Hercules C-130, which was expected today, will not be arriving until tomorrow. It will bring replacements for the helicopter pilots. We tried to enter the helicopters to find out what they have inside, but we were absolutely prohibited from doing so. We were told that this was a security measure because they are prepared to take off at any time. That was the explanation given by Colonel (Camahok) and Colonel Ponton of the U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica. This is the situation in Liberia. The people are very curious about the presence of the U.S. personnel here at Llano Grande Airport.

Statement by Public Security Minister

PA091945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Statement by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria on the landing of U.S. planes in Liberia--recorded]

[Text] [Begin Echeverria recording] [words indistinct] A request from the U.S. Embassy was received on Saturday. They asked for authority to do something similar to what the Spaniards have been doing with their C-130 for 15 days. They are afraid the Nicaraguan Government may deteriorate and want to have access to Managua by helicopter in order to be able to evacuate U.S. Embassy personnel or anyone requiring medical assistance and rescue. They asked for permission to bring in two helicopters and communications equipment in order for the helicopters to be able to communicate with their base in the Canal Zone. The helicopters [word indistinct] are very large.

As a matter of fact, all press correspondents in the Liberia area were invited today to visit Llano Grande to observe not only the aircraft [word indistinct] that they are not warplanes. They are larger Chinook helicopters [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] from all places are there at the airport. A C-130 also arrived, but it has already left. It brought the equipment (?to operate) the helicopters, which are very sophisticated and require maintenance equipment, and the communications plant they require. The plane arrived and left. The people arrived and left. Most of the men who operate these helicopters are staying at a hotel in Liberia [words indistinct]. In total, [words indistinct] 24; however, not all of them are there. [words indistinct] I think there are 18. Actually, I see no difference between these helicopters and those which came from [name indistinct]. For example, a few months ago at the time of the floods (? in the south), these helicopters also came from the Canal Zone. They were manned by U.S. personnel wearing uniforms. They evacuated Costa Ricans from the flooded area.

Obviously, given the present psychological climate and in some cases the lack of timely information too--unfortunately, I was at the farm yesterday and had no time to give the explanation which the (?acting) vice minister gave to all officials who had access to him...[Exheverria leaves thought incomplete]. Actually, I do not think that things are [word indistinct] the scandal the [word indistinct] has just been made. These are not armed craft, or warplanes. Of course, they belong to the U.S. Air Force and are manned by U.S. personnel, as was the Spanish plane, which is still making flights to take refugees out of (?Nicaragua).

[Unidentified speaker] The difference is established by Fernando Voglio in statements he has made. He says that he feels this constitutes military occupation because these soldiers are in a strategic area, the northern area.

[Echeverria] In reality, Liberia has not been a strategic area. If they were in La Cruz or some similar area then I think that Fernando's view might be somehwat valid. They are in Liberia because a helicopter does not have the range of a plane. The Liberia airport can operate 24 hours a day because it has lighted runway markers. It has radio beacons--called IFR. Only two airports in Costa Rica have them--the one in El Coco and the one in Liberia. They are the only airports that have radio assistance allowing for instrument flying, which makes it possible to land during poor weather and [word indistinct] lights. The airport in Limon has lighted runway markers but does not have IFR.

Therefore, the Liberia airport met the proximity requirement. [words indistinct] The helicopters can make several flights in a short time without having to come to Santamaria Airport, which would be the other airport. In addition, all of us know that Juan Santamaria Airport is ordinarily closed every afternoon at this time of the year. [words indistinct] Flights have to proceed directly to Panama because it does not provide the guarantee of being able to operate safely with helicopters. It is important to establish the difference between a helicopter and an airplane. [end recording]

Comment by Panama's CRITICA

PA092012 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Jul 79 p 15 PA

[Excerpt] A U.S. Air Force Hercules aircraft arrived yesterday afternoon at the international airport in Liberia, Costa Rica, a few kilometers from the border with Nicaragua. As fas as CRITICA could learn, the U.S. military presence could be for the purpose of demonstrating to Somoza that Costa Rican President Carazo has the support of President Carter. In the last few days dictator Somoza insisted on "invading Costa Rica to put an end to the Sandinists."

Elite U.S. troops alighted from the enormous plane and it was observed that helicopters with U.S. markings were also arriving in Liberia. According to official Costa Rican sources, "the landing is for humanitarian purposes and was carried out following a request for authorization presented by Washington to the San Jose government."

But it was also learned that in Costa Rica a period of unrest is beginning because "the arrival of the aircraft had not been authorized by the Costa Rican Congress, as the Constitution stipulates."

As of the time this report was written there have been no reports of clashes between the North American soldiers and the people of Costa Rica, nor between the North Americans and forces of the Sandinist Front.

Opposition Bloc on Reported Landing

PA091929 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] In view of the events in Liberia, where U.S. Marines have landed, all deputies of the National Liberation Party's [PLN] bloc have been called to an urgent meeting. The landing is being discussed. Also to be discussed is a report that the United States will apparently invade Nicaragua if two Somoza supporters are not included in the government junta. The invasion may take place from Costa Rica, and there are Marines already here. The PLN deputies are studying this possibility, which is being discussed by some circles.

303 MORE NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE; SITUATION 'CRITICAL'

PA091432 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Here is a report from the Atlantic Coast by correspondent Enoch Hernandez:

[Hernandez--live] The emergency situation created by the arrival of refugees in Puerto Limon continues to be critical. The report that we have is that in the past few hours 303 more refugees arrived from Bluefields and (Bradfield) as well as from the Atlantic coast of Rivas [as heard]. The report states that these refugees arrived aboard three vessels. They are now at the Tomas Guardia School in Puerto Limon. We have also been told that they are receiving prompt attention by members of the Red Cross of that Atlantic port. Help is expected from the central government to feed these and other refugees.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--New Venezuelan Ambassador Aquiles Certad M. presented his credentials to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio yesterday. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Jun 79 p 2A PA]

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SAYS OUTBREAKS OF SUBVERSION UNDER CONTROL

PA092225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the presidency, said here today that the Guatemalan Government has the outbreaks of political subversion under control. The government spokesman added that the Guatemalan armed forces are remaining vigilant to guarantee peace and order in the country. Toledo Vielman said that the Guatemalan Government is aware that foreign guerrillas and agitators have entered the country in the past few months to prepare acts of sabotage and terrorism in a subversive effort. "The Guatemalan people know that the aim of political subversion in our country is the installation of a totalitarian government which will suppress all basic individual freedoms. That is why the people do not cooperate with subversion," Toledo Vielman said. The official spokesman said that Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's government is promoting a dialog among the various political organizations in order to find solutions to the nation's problems within a framework of pluralism and democratic opening. "The government is ready to apply the full weight of the law to those who undertake illegal actions which threaten the nation's institutions," he added.

HONDURAS

TOP LIBERAL PARTY LEADER RODAS ALVARADO DIES

PA092221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2103 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Lawyer Modesto Rodas Alvarado, the last of Honduras' political bosses and top leader of the Liberal Party, died of a heart attack today in his ranch in Choluteca, in southern Honduras.

Rodas Alvarado died at 1100 (1700 GMT) but his closest aides did not confirm it until this afternoon. Rodas Alvarado was about 58 years old. His death changes the Honduran political panorama since he leaves a vacuum in his party and in national politics. He was certain to be a presidential candidate in 1980.

Rodas Alvarado was a presidential candidate in the elections that should have been held on 13 October, 1963. However, a military coup took place on 3 October, 1963, overthrowing Liberal President Ramon Villeda Morales. At that time, Rodas Alvarado was president of the National Congress. He had been elected to that post in 1957. During his administration, the social security and agrarian reform laws and the labor code were issued.

NICARAGUA

SANDINISTS HOLD MEETING ON U.S. PRESENCE IN COSTA RICA

PA100251 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Gina Valdes report via telephone from Penas Blancas--live]

[Excerpt] The southern front of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has been somewhat alarmed and confused by the presence of high-ranking U.S. Air Force and Marine officers at Liberia's Llano Grande Airport. These officers arrived unexpectedly in Costa Rica yesterday.

The staff of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front called for an emergency meeting in Penas Blancas today. Sources close to the staff have stated that the purpose of the meeting was to analyze the possible effects that this situation may have on the struggle of the Sandinist Front for the liberation of the Nicaraguan people from the Somoza dictatorship.

We tried by all means today to obtain an official statement from the high command of the Sandinist southern front, but this has been impossible because the emergency meeting of the staff continued until very late this afternoon. We were able to interview only Commander Saco, who merely said in a concise manner that the North Americans must not intervene in the struggle an any way, if that is what they intend to do. Commander Saco, however, did not participate in this important meeting of the southern front.

Spokesmen for the southern front have stated that last night two Sandinist columns were able to go past La Virgen and reach Rivas. With regard to the situation in Masaya, we were told that Nicaraguan National Guard planes shelled Masaya yesterday and today. It has also been reported that National Guard troops which were on hills 151 and 153 have been deployed to Rivas to reinforce the National Guard forces fighting in that city.

We have also been told that on hill 51, northwest of Penas Blancas, there is a group of well-entrenched guardsmen who are firing mortars at the border area. This afternoon, a small plane made flights over Penas Blancas, Costa Rica and Penas Blancas, Nicaragua and fired rockets which, according to the front, caused no casualties. In the past 2 days, no mortar attacks have been made against Cabalcete. Evidently, as I said before, the guardsmen who were firing mortars against Cabalcete have left for Rivas.

PROVISIONAL JUNTA DECLINES TO DISCUSS U.S. MILITARY MOVES

PA091954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1837 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction stated today that the opposition group will not comment of the arrival of U.S. Marines and army aircraft in Costa Rica yesterday.

The U.S. forces have installed modern telecommunications equipment in the city of Liberia, capital of the province [department] of Guanacaste, some 60 km from the Nicaraguan border, which they will use for direct contact with Washington and Managua via satellite. The official explanation stated that the Marines are prepared to evacuate U.S. citizens the instant its embassy in the Nicaraguan capital requests.

The spokesman for the government installed on 16 June by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] pointed out that this is entirely the business of the Costa Rican Government.

Manuel Espinoza, spokesman for the Nicaraguan opposition government junta, also pointed out that at any moment the five members of the group, three of whom live in San Jose while the other two are in Nicaragua, could install themselves at some point in the territory of the neighboring country. He explained that the seat of the Sandinist government will not necessarily be in Rivas, 35 km from the Costa Rican border, as had been affirmed. Espinoza did not want to say in what city the Government of National Reconstruction would be installed, although he admitted that the place had already been chosen. Last, he announced, much work is being done on measures to be adopted by the opposition government that intends to replace Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

LD091143 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Jul 79 p 7 LD

[Jean Ortiz interview with Sergio Ramirez and Violeta de Chamorro, members of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in San Jose de Costa Rica on 3 July: "Interview With Government of National Reconstruction Members"]

[Text] [Question] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction met with Ambassador William Bowdler, State Department special envoy, yesterday. What was the result of your talks?

[Sergio Ramirez] We are aware of the role which the United States has played in our country's history. This is a fact which we cannot ignore and we are facing it as Nicaraguans by juxtaposing our national interests to those of the United States. President Carter's special envoy assured us that the United States is doing all it can to persuade General Somoza to abandon the fight. We stated our position clearly. We want the dictator to go but we also want the people to be free to choose the government they want afterwards. This right is their affair and theirs alone. In this respect we are interpreting the OAS resolution literally. We told Ambassador Bowdler that if the United States really wants to contribute to the solution of the Nicaraguan tragedy it must immediately break off diplomatic relations with Somoza and recognize the Government of National Reconstruction. Furthermore this is the only way of not compromising future relations between democratic Nicaragua and the United States. We are interested in maintaining relations with the United States but we want a different type of relationship....the phase of submissive relations will end when the Somozist dictatorship is overthrown.

[Question] The State Department has proposed a four-phase plan for the post-Somoza period. What does the junta think of this?

[Violeta Chamorro] This is an absurd plan which in some ways bears the stamp of the dictator and of his propaganda in the United States. Somoza is playing for time in order to prolong the massacres. For the first time in 40 years the dynasty has its head in a noose. Somoza is still making urgent appeals to the United States, which has always supported him. However the Nicaraguan people cannot be deceived. They are united behind the Government of National Reconstruction which combines the Sandinist Front and all the political, social and democratic groups in our country. My husband said that Nicaragua would be a republic again.

[Question] Will you accept a solution which preserves the National Guard?

[Violeta Chamorro] The guards who have a clear conscience can stay. Those who have a bad conscience are already deserting the ship and asking for asylum in the embassies....

[Sergio Ramirez] We do not accept the preservation of the National Guard as an institution. That would mean accepting Somozism.

[Question] Many people are now concerned about Nicaragua's democratic future. Who are the Nicaraguan people's real friends?

[Sergio Ramirez] We draw a distinction between those who are really concerned about Nicaragua's democratic stability and the pharisees.... The latter are anxious to know what sort of government our country will have in future but they closed their eyes to the government we did have for almost 50 years....

Similarly those who are now asking us to show mercy to the Somozist assassins never raised their voices against the dictatorship's repression and its assassination of thousands of patriots in the past.

[Question] The junta has published an essentially political program. For example it does not make any reference to agrarian reform.... Is this a tactical concession aimed at giving a reassuring impression or is it a fundamental concession?

[Sergio Ramirez] At the moment the program we have published only concerns political matters. However, we are busy working on an economic program which we will publish soon and in which agrarian reform will be the backbone of the country's economic transformation. Ours is an agricultural country. So far our country has only used 10 percent of its agricultural capacity. The program also provides for the expropriation of Somoza's property and state exploitation of all the country's natural resources (mines, forests, fishing, energy sources) whoever owns them.

[Question] Some 17 countries in this hemisphere and the United States adopted the OAS resolution but it has so far not been followed by concrete steps such as for example a commercial embargo against the dictatorship and official recognition of the junta. Why this vacillation?

[Sergio Ramirez] The United States is maneuvering to delay the installation of the Government of National Reconstruction. Meanwhile it is trying to rally and redeploy its forces. Despite U.S. pressure we are convinced that we will obtain recognition from the democratic Latin American countries.

[Question] Do all these countries not fear that Somoza will be followed by a radical government, to use their own terminology?

[Violeta Chamorro] They fear a communist government. However that is the result of Somoza's propaganda. There are communists here as elsewhere. However, we want total democracy.

[Sergio Ramirez] We reject the propaganda which claims that after the dictator's departure we will launch into a radical political plan.... The right conditions for such a plan do not exist. However we do not at any time intend to satisfy those people who want us to make anticommunist statements to dispel their fears.

[Question] Will the new democratic army stay in CONDECA (Central American Military Bloc formed in 1961 under Washington's wing)?

[Sergio Ramirez] Certainly not. We are going to withdraw from CONDECA. That will be one of the first steps the government takes. We do not need to form alliances with the Guatemala and El Salvador dictatorships to defend ourselves from a possible overseas attack.

[Question] When will free elections be held?

[Violeta Chamorro] For the past 45 years the elections have been a series of farces with U. S. Complicity. Before holding really free elections we must rebuild a country which has been destroyed by inhuman bombardments. Somoza does not respect anything or anybody. The people must be educated, taught to read and told what a voter's card and electoral register are. None of that exists and it forms the basis of any democracy. Indeed the Nicaraguans have never voted. We want free elections and we will hold them as soon as possible, however, it will take time, perhaps 1 year or 2 or 3.... If he were alive my husband would do what we are doing. Somoza had him assassinated 18 months ago because he wanted democracy and freedom. He denounced corruption. After his death the entire people rose up against the dictatorship. My husband knew he could be killed, he felt it would happen and he often told me: If they kill me a lot of blood will flow in this country....

[Question] The United States and other Latin American countries are proposing a "broadly-based" government, to quote their expression, after the dictator leaves. What is behind this proposal?

[Violeta Chamorro] The people do not accept an expansion of the present democratic junta which they support.

[Sergio Ramirez] This so-called "broadly-based" government is just a maneuver--a trick. The Government of National Reconstruction has the support of private enterprise all the opposition fronts, the church and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. No democratic group is not included. We reject any expansion to include the dictatorship's traditional parties which are the pillars of a bloody regime.

SANDINISTS REPORT NATIONAL GUARD PLAN TO OVERTHROW SOMOZA

PA092018 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1910 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] A report from Managua states that rumors about the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza were rife today throughout the Nicaraguan capital and the Sandinist radio reported that they had knowledge of a National Guard plan to overthrow the president in a military coup.

The radio, heard in Managua, indicated that three generals and two colonels would (?arrest) Somoza, put him in an area hear the U.S. Embassy and the United States would recognize the new government. It was not stated how the Sandinist National Liberation Front learned of the alleged plot. The guerrilla radio said another 35 military officers would participate and Somoza's 27-year old son, also named Anastasio and a National Guard colonel, would be assassinated.

It identified four of the five officers who, it said, would set up a junta to replace Somoza: Gen Francisco Rodrigo Somoza, a nephew of the president; Gen Gonzalo Evertz, commander of the military garrison of Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city; Gen Miguel (Blessing): and Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, Managua's chief of police.

Somoza Denies Plot Against Government

PA101302 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, Jul 10 (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza last night denied that key members of the National Guard were plotting against his government. News of the alleged plot had been broadcast during the day by a Sandinista radio transmitting from Costa Rica. Three generals and two colonels were behind the plan, the radio said, including the president's nephew, General Francisco Rodrigo Somoza.

The officers allegedly had planned to kidnap President Somoza and take him to "a country on good terms with the United States". The president's son, Colonel Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, was to have been executed by the conspirators, the radio added.

FOUR OFFICIALS TAKE ASYLUM IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

PA100126 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has released to SUPERNOTICIAS the names of four high-ranking Nicaraguan Government and National Guard officials who have requested political asylum at the Colombian Embassy in Managua. They are Capt Arturo Jose Pardo Enriquez, director general of the Agricultural and Livestock Registry and Control of Agricultural Ministry; Lt Hugo Samuel Lopez (Castro), commander of the town of San Marcos; Zoila Carolina Quesada, general secretary of the National Guard command; and Capt Roger Ivan Alvarez, commander of Montelimar, the residence of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

The request for asylum by the commander of the garrison of Mon'elimar was described in Bogota today as one more step in the fall of the Nicaraguan dictatorship. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe said that the attitude of Capt Roger Ivan Alvarez, assigned to Somoza's residence, shows the deteriorating situation of the Nicaraguan Government. This confirms that Somoza has his suitcases packed to leave power.

Besides the four high-ranking government and National Guard officials, the foreign minister said that there are at least 50 other persons of both sides in the conflict who have taken asylum at the Colombian Embassy in Managua. The Colombian ambassador has had to place the Somoziasts in the embassy and the Sandinists in his residence.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED VENEZUELAN CUTOFF OF OIL

PA091548 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Those who seek to cause disturbances of all kinds in this country have said Venezuela has suspended deliveries of oil to Nicaragua. This announcement by the enemies of our compatriots, broadcast over radio stations maintained by the Communists, was made in an attempt to demoralize our people.

Those sources said 100 percent of the oil that our country consumes is supplied by the Republic of Venezuela. The international terrorists who are attacking Nicaragua have tried to persuade Venezuela to break relations with our republic in order to increase foreign presence. Those aggressors have forgotten that the principle of free determination of peoples is still valid and that none of the governments who have turned against our government because of Communist propaganda will affect the Nicaraguans' determination to repel the mercenary invasion by those who are attacking our fatherland.

[Words indistinct] This massive determination is Costa Rica that Nicaragua does not negotiate for oil directly with Venezuela, is attributed to Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister. It is well known that Nicaragua does not purchase any oil directly from Venezuela but rather from a transnational company that is in charge of providing our oil supplies. Therefore, those who publicized this information against us have been unsuccessful for the reasons we have stated.

SOUTH YEMEN RECOGNIZES NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA061515 Radio Sanding (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[From "Atabal Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has officially recognized our country's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. On Thursday afternoon, it was announced that the government of that country had recognized the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

SOMOZA ALLEGEDLY RECRUITING 50,000 MEN INTO NATIONAL GUARD

PA091421 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua-- A deputy, who asked not to be identified, stated that Somoza has summoned 50,000 men to serve in the National Guard, which currently has 10,000 troops. Apparently, the recruits are receiving little military training. Most of them come from the eastern jungle area and are illiterate. The government's planned project of attacking the guerrillas near Managua was in danger yesterday because of Sandinist ambushes.

NATIONAL GUARD 'RAPIDLY LOSING GROUND' SUPPLIES SCARCE

PA101312 AFP in English 0723 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[By Claude Urraca]

[Text] Managua, Jul 9 (AFP)--The Nicaraguan National Guard, rapidly losing ground in its fight to save the regime of President Anastasio Somoza, is down to its last three weeks' supply of ammunition, according to a foreign military expert here.

The government troops can no longer mount an effective offensive and have sustained heavy losses in their fullscale attack on Masaya, 30 kilometres (20 miles) east of here according to the expert, who asked not be named. He estimated that 220 guardsmen, including many officers, died last month. Another 850 were wounded, he said.

Sandinist rebel forces control almost all northern Nicaragua, including the country's second largest city, Leon, 90 kilometres (60 miles) north of Managua.

In the south, government troops are cut off from the capital and rely on air-lifted supplies, the expert said. A handful of anti-aircraft weapons in Sandinist hands would isolate guardsmen in the south and leave them at the rebels' mercy, he declared.

Sandinist forces now appear capable, he said, of mounting a double offensive against Managua from both the north and the south.

The military expert said the National Guard had been forced to divide its forces between the assault on Masaya, skirmishes near the Costa Rican border in the south, and defence of the capital.

To make good losses in the civil war, the guard had mounted a massive recruitment drive and probably totalled 15,000 men, he said. But many of the new recruits were youths, had little training and made poor use of their superior mortar and artillery fire-power, he declared.

Ammunition was running low and was being replenished only by supposedly secret DC-6 flights from Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, the expert added.

"In my opinion the Sandinistas have won the war," he said.

"Especially if you consider the number of senior officers who have their exit visas ready and will flee the country at the first sign of collapse."

PASTORA VIEWS PROGRESS OF WAR; ACCUSES SPAIN OF AIDING SOMOZA

LD091159 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Jul 79 p 3 LD

["A.L.C." 1 July interview in Costa Rica with Sandinist military leader Eden Pastora: "Spain Has Continued To Send Arms to Dictator Somoza"]

[Text] La Cruz--Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," was in charge of the bold military operation in which Managua's National Palace was occupied for several days and has now been in combat positions in Nicaraguan territory for over a month.

EL PAIS managed to interview him Sunday evening [1 July] when he crossed the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua to deliver a wounded and captured Nicaraguan National Guard to the International Red Cross and the Costa Rican authorities. In his jeep "Commander Cero" was also carrying weapons seized that same afternoon from Somoza's troops: We later discovered that some of them were from Spain.

[Question] Why are you here, outside the combat zone?

[Answer] We have come to deliver this wounded man, whom we captured today on Hill 310, to the Red Cross and the Costa Rican authorities. This boy belongs to the National Guard and is 17 years old. He spent 4 days with a broken leg. We passed by him several times, but he has confessed that he did not call us for fear that we would kill him. You can see that he is receiving humanitarian treatment. We respect and acknowledge the right to live, in contrast to the attitude adopted by Somoza, who assassinates our captured comrades.

[Question] What was the situation on the combat front when you left it?

[Answer] Today we have been fighting very hard on Hill 310, some distance from here. The fighting has been very hard and at one point we even came to hand-to-hand fighting.

[Question] Is there really an advance toward Rivas? How many kilometers have you advanced?

[Answer] About 10 km from the Penas Blancas border. The advance is slow and difficult, but firm.

[Question] It seems that your remarks 2 weeks ago, in which you guaranteed that you would be in Rivas within 48 hours, were too optimistic.

[Answer] They were optimistic because we have not enjoyed the aid that Somoza has continued to receive. Neither were we aware of the degree of madness which the tyrant and his team were capable of reaching. In our analysis we never believed that Somoza's power and finances were so weak or that, in his madness, he would go to the extent of assassinating an entire people and destroying an entire nation.

[Question] Are you saying that Somoza is still receiving military aid? From which countries?

[Answer] I will prove to you now that Spain has continued to send weapons to the dictator and that it is supplying more than aircraft and vehicles to his regime. Look at this 60 mm mortar shell seized this afternoon, with another 20 like it. So the Spanish Government had better not tell me that it is only sending the tyrant trucks.

We also have evidence that Israel, Argentina, Guatemala and to a lesser extent El Salvador are supplying weapons to Somoza, while the United States turns a blind eye. Just today we seized several Israeli made Galil rifles.

[Question] So far the most sophisticated weapons used in this war have belonged to Somoza's National Guard. Could you enjoy a similar strength at some time?

[Answer] At present we are trying to obtain these weapons on the European black market, at whatever price. But I can assure you that it will not be long before those aircraft of Somoza's that are bombarding our positions are brought down like butterflies.

[Question] Do you have any aircraft?

[Answer] We have an incipient air force, centered around the FAS (the Sandinist Air Force), which we are using to carry supplies to other combat fronts and to transport comrades, like Commander Daniel Ortega, to take his place in the Government of National Reconstruction. At present we have few aircraft but soon there will be enough to face Somoza's military airpower. We already have trained pilots.

[Question] There has been much talk over the past few days about a counteroffensive by the National Guard to shift the Sandinist National Liberation Front from the southern front. What have you observed?

[Answer] We have observed the arrival of Somozist guards and in fact we have been fighting them today. But we are prepared to respond to any counteroffensive. We have shown that although we are not professionals of war and we have not studied in military schools in Chile, Israel or the United States, we do know how to fight. We are sure that we are moving toward victory.

[Question] Be that as it may, it seems that the war is extending and that it could last months.

[Answer] Even if it lasts years, we are willing to shed however much blood is needed to achieve our people's freedom. If we are left alone against Somoza the war will be short and the bloodshed small. But if the United States continues to allow Guatemala, Israel and Argentina to place their arsenals at Somoza's disposal, the war will be a long one. If this does happen anti-Americanism will become accentuated and will reach irreversible extremes.

SANDINIST GUERRILLAS BEGIN ADVANCE ON MANAGUA

PA091716 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Jul (AFP)--Sandinist guerrillas today began to advance on Managua from Leon and Diriamba, engaging in fierce fighting with the National Guard near these cities. Simultaneously, a large-scale battle continued to be waged in Masaya, 30 km east of the capital, where the army admitted that its units were advancing very slowly.

Radio Sandino, official spokesman of the revolutionaries, announced that its troops had mobilized from Leon in the direction of the capital, engaging in very violent fighting against the army at La Leona bridge, 15 km from Leon. It stated that the guerrillas are in complete control of Leon and its environs after achieving a significant victory in forcing the entire army company of Acosasco fortress, west of the city, to flee.

Press reports state that the garrison of the fortress--some 150 men--had fled in almost total disarray and were pursued by a column of Sandinist fighters that had departed from Leon.

To the south, the rebels controling Jinotepe, Diriamba, San Marcos and Las Esquinas, several towns located 40 km from Managua, sent units in the direction of the capital on Sunday night. These units fought with the National Guard at a place called Las Nubes, 20 km from Managua. The army said that it had inflicted eight casualties on the guerrillas in that battle while suffering only two wounded.

Meanwhile, in Masaya, the army said that after 48 hours of fighting it had managed to oust the rebels from the 1,500-meter highway which joins the two entrances of the city on the northern side. However, other reports indicate that the guerrillas are still resisting at the eastern end of that stretch of highway and have so far prevented the National Guard from advancing into the Masaya neighborhoods. The army has tried to weaken the Sandinists' resistance in Masaya by attacking the center of the city with incendiary bombs. Because of the lack of water--the soldiers have cut off the water service--the fires remain uncontrolled.

On the other hand, on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, groups of guerrillas approached the port of Bluefields, 450 km southeast of the capital. The Sandinists have also tried to regain control of the Nueva Guinea agricultural colony, 325 km southeast of Managua.

With the war having entered its second month--it began on 8 June--the guerrillas are also in control of Matagalpa and Sebaco in the north and threaten to take Esteli and the Asturias agricultural colony in the region. In the west, the guerrillas remain in control of Chichigalpa, the San Antonio sugar mill, and Somotillo.

SOMOZA REPORTEDLY SENDING GUARD TROOPS TO LEON

PA091800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jul (AFP)--Gen Anastasio Somoza has withdrawn some of the troops who were defending the southern front to send them to the city of Leon, press correspondents have reported from the border zone. According to Sandinist intelligence sources, nearly 180 soldiers stationed in Ostional, on the Pacific coast south of Rivas, were evacuated over the weekend. This was seen here as a change of military plans by the National Guard, which has been resisting a guerrilla offensive in that area for almost 1 month. The report coincided with a Sandinist Front announcement that Saturday morning it had wiped out the remaining Somozist garrison in the fortress of Acosasco, west of Leon, and that its forces are now preparing to march on the city of Managua from the north.

FSLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING IN RIVAS

PA091952 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] reported today that on Sunday afternoon and during part of Sunday evening the city of Rivas, in southern Nicaragua, was indiscriminately bombed by Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's air force. According to an FSLN communique released in San Jose, the attack was supported by National Guard infantrymen and heavy artillery. The heavy and continuous firing caused damage throughout the city, which has been mentioned as the seat of the Government of National Reconstruction proclaimed by the rebels on 16 June. The Sandinists maintain that the attack caused many casualties among the civilian population which, they indicated, once again demonstrates the Somoza government's disrespect for human rights in Nicaragua. The FSLN states that the Nicaraguan troops used heavy mortars and 120-mm cannon in their attempt to recover guerrilla positions in Rivas. The insurgents claim to be in control of 75 percent of the city. The guerrillas launched offensives against Rivas, apparently with great success, from the Pacific coast on the Costa Rican border, but they have been unable to advance along the Inter-American Highway, where they are being held back by National Guard artillery. This important communications link is vital for the transportation of weapons and men from the area on the Costa Rican border where Penas Blancas, the customs post, is also controlled by the insurgents.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS ATTACK ON TIPITAPA

PA092143 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 2000 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[From "Atabal Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] At noon on Sunday, Sandinist brigades began a heavy attack on the garrison of the city of Tipitapa, located 22 km from Managua at the intersection of the northern highway and the road (?to Masaya). Four guardsmen and two paramilitarymen were killed. During the attack, the Sandinist population cooperated with our fighters, removing the barricades erected by the Somozists and placing them in useful locations for the Sandinist forces. Subsequently, our fighters disarmed eight watchmen of the Metasa Company, seizing their weapons and other arms inside the factory.

COMMITMENT MADE TO RELEASE 60 POLITICAL PRISONERS

WA100400 London REUTER in English 0201 GMT 10 Jul 79 WA

[Excerpt] Havana, July 9, REUTER--Cuba today promised to release 610 prisoners accused of atrocities during the revolution here, a move that should leave the country without any political prisoners. A leader of the Cuban exile community, Jorge Roblejo Lorie, told a government-organized press conference here he had received the commitment on the release of the prisoners in talks with Cuban leaders. Mr Roblejo Lorie, who has long been involved in talks with Cuban leaders over prisoner questions, apparently had full government sanction for announcing the latest promised releases. His press conference here was organized and attended by Cuban officials. He said he had been "pleasantly surprised" by the Cuban decision, which had been given him this morning, and felt it was a humanitarian gesture by the government. Mr Roblejo Lorie originally came here to present a petition for the freedom of the 610 signed by thousands of relatives now living in the United States.

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ CONTINUES EXTENSIVE TOUR

Ends Yugoslav Visit

FL051423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, left this capital today. The Cuban leader was seen off at the airport by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], top officials of the LCY and Foreign Affairs Secretariat, and Cuban Ambassador Jose Eloy Valdes. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and his delegation held talks with Grlickov, Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and other officials.

Arrives in India

FL061419 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL

[Text] New Delhi--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in New Delhi on an official visit. During his stay in India, the Cuban leader will meet with Prime Minister Mararji Desai, External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other Indian officials. The local press reports that the primary purpose of the visit is to examine details of the agenda for the sixth conference of nonalined countries chiefs of state and government that will be held in Havana in September.

Meets With Morarji Desai

FL062339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Mararji Desai today received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The member of the PCC Politburo delivered a letter to the Indian prime minister from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, on the preparations for the sixth summit of the nonalined countries movement. This was also the topic of the conversations between the two sides. At the meeting Desai confirmed that he will be attending the sixth summit. The meeting was attended by Jose R. Viera Linares, vice foreign minister, Cuban Ambassador Jose Lopez Sanchez and Indian Foreign Minister A. B. Vajpayee.

India Wishes To Expand Ties

FL091911 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, and India's Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee have expressed the desire of the two countries to expand their economic, commercial, scientific and technical relations. Rodriguez and Vajpayee said that economic agreements would be signed soon.

Talks Continue

FL092219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] New Delhi--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and the delegation that is accompanying him have paid a courtesy visit to the Indian Parliament. The delegation led by the Cuban leader attended sessions in the Chamber of Representatives and in the upper chamber. The Indian press has given vast coverage to the 6-day visit of the Cuban delegation. The principal news media--including the newspapers PATRIOT, HINDUSTAN TIMES, STATESMAN, and INDIAN EXPRESS--gave front-page coverage, including photographs, to the meeting between Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Prime Minister Morarji Desai and External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Television and radio devoted their prime time to the letter sent by Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro to Prime Minister Desai. The letter was delivered by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

India's newspapers also emphasize that the visit confirms the broad work done by Cuba to maintain the essential principles of the nonalined countries movement, including the independence of the movement and its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist nature. Meanwhile, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera is continuing talks with (I. S. Krisnan), Indian assistant secretary of external affairs. At the same time, Angel Gomez Trueba, first vice president of the state committee for economic cooperation, is holding negotiations with Indian Commerce and Industry Minister Mohan Dharia and they have signed a commercial agreement that was discussed earlier by the foreign trade ministries of the two countries.

Troops to Vietnam if Requested

BK100957 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 July (AFP)--Cuba will extend all out assistance, including by sending troops, if asked for by Vietnam in case of a fresh Chinese attack on that country, visiting Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez declared here today. Dr. Rodriguez said this while justifying Cuba's action in sending troops to fight in Angola and Ethiopia earlier. He said the Cuban soldiers were sent to both countries to assist established governments there when they were attacked. He claimed that the nonaligned countries at their bureau meeting in Colombo recently had "praised" the Cuban action at least in regard to Angola.

Dr. Rodriguez replied in the negative when asked whether there are Cuban troops in Vietnam. Cuba had not dispatched troops so far not because of "lack of desire" but of Hanoi's expressed stand not to accept such external assistance from anywhere. He further declared that in case of a fresh Chinese attack Cuba would be willing to send its "men, women and children" to fight on the side of Vietnam. He affirmed that Cuba did not want to militarily intervene anywhere and the actions it had taken already in countries like Angola were to assist established socialist governments there.

Egypt Scored for Deviating From Nonalined

BK100958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 July (AFP)--Visiting Cuban Vice-President Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today severely criticised Egypt for allegedly deviating from the basic principles of the nonaligned movement as a member country. Listing anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-Zionism as some of the cardinal principles of the movement, the Cuban leader charged Egypt with violating all of them under the present government headed by President Anwar as-Sadat. He said Cuba condemned Egypt's treaty with Israel and this would be discussed at the conference. He made clear that Cuba, which was now engaged in direct consultations with several other countries like India in preparation for this conference, had no intention to do so with Egypt. Cuba at the same time being the host country to treat all members equally, including Egypt, "so we have sent the invitation to Egypt," he further noted.

About the summit conference itself, he said Cuba, again as the host country, would abide by a consensus being arrived at in regard to various international issues. He said his talks with Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Foreign Minister A. B. Vajpayee showed that there was coincidental views on the subject of a draft declaration to be presented at the Havana conference. He admitted that there were some differences here and there between India and Cuba but both held common views on many fundamental problems. Dr Rodriguez did not specify the differences but observers believed that one of them could be in regard to the Egyptian controversy. India is known to be against any drastic action in the form of expulsion or suspension as sought by some other Arab countries against Egypt.

The Cuban leader, however, said that "we are deeply satisfied" with the talks here, which covered bilateral relations and matters relating to the nonaligned movement. He maintained that socialist countries were the "natural allies" of the nonalined movement, saying that both groups had "identical projects" on several of the important problems such as apartheid, Namibia and the Mideast and particularly that of Palestinians. The socialist countries were also in full agreement with the nonaligned movement in its basic principles which he repeatedly claimed to be based on anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and anti-apartheid. Dr Rodroguez said Cuba would have another round of consultations with India prior to the summit.

U.S. SCIENTISTS BLAMED FOR SKYLAB PROBLEM

FL091857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] U.S. scientists are making serious mistakes. Three examples are typical of this disaster in recent times. One is the problem of DC-10 airplanes whose flights were stopped almost worldwide as a result of failures and lack of safety with the plane. The second one proliferated in U.S. nuclear power plants to such a degree that the government ordered an investigation--although somewhat late--to correct lethal leaks and explosions in those installations which generally have been built in densely populated areas of the United States. The third example is the problem of the U.S. space laboratory Skylab, an enormous 85-ton craft placed in orbit 6 years ago. It now is headed to earth and NASA cannot predict where it will fall and with what consequences.

NASA--National Aeronautical and Space Administration--has mankind under severe expectation because it scientists have lost control of the craft and do not know it it will fall over water or crash violently over unpopulated or densely populated areas. The one thing they have been able to say at Cape Canaveral is that Skylab will come down over our planet between 9 and 13 July, that perhaps it will be more likely on 11 July, at a speed of no less then 2,000 km per hour and the time and place are not known. A few days ago there was an uproar in Israel following a rumor that Skylab could fall over Israeli territory. NASA then alerted Portuguese officials to the possibility that Skylab might fall over Portugal. The French expressed concern because they fear that they will be affected by pieces of the craft when it falls to earth, and now measures are being taken in Japan and the Philippines in the face of an eventual fall of pieces of the U.S. space laboratory over these territories.

As a result of the lack of knowledge of U.S. scientists, they cannot predict with certainty if Skylab will fall on earth in one piece or if it will disintegrate upon entering the atmosphere. It has been learned that the U.S. Government has had to organize what has been called an emergency system to go anywhere in the world--they do not know where--to repair the damage cuased by the fall of Skylab. The uncontrollable fall of this U.S. orbital station and the danger that its pieces of undertermined weight and deadly effects will spread over extensive areas of the earth are causing enormous concern to all mankind. It should be added that along with just demands in the face of irresponsibilities suph as with Skylab, DC-10's and nuclear power plants, the world is looking with concern toward the United States where apparently a monument is being built to the lack of foresight and scientific mistakes.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GRANTED TO REFUGEES AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA070112 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Cubans who sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana will travel to Venezuela within the next few days. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the safe-conducts issued by the Cuban Government are ready. The spokesman added that the Nicaraguan refugees at the embassy in Managua also recieved their respective safe-conducts.

PRENSA LATINA COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN NICARAGUA

FL071633 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1503 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[PRENSA LATINA commentary: "North American Policy in Nicaragua"]

[Text] PRENSA LATINA states that the United States is now using its power of political and diplomatic pressure to carry out an alternative policy of economic blackmail in Nicaragua, because Washington has been prevented up to the moment from using the power of its Marines in that Central American country. A PRENSA LATINA commentary states that the U.S. Government has not discarded the use of military force in Nicaragua to save the remains of the National Guard and Somozism. Later on it states that the Washington strategists are facing a situation which is completely different from that of earlier decades when they could brazenly intervene in Latin American countries. PRENSA LATINA also states that Washington could only act militarily in Nicaragua at the risky cost of creating several Vietnams in Latin America.

PRENSA LATINA comments that without abandoning the path of using interventionist force in Nicaragua, the State Department alternates between the latent risk of military threat and a policy of economic and financial blackmail. After referring to the hectic diplomatic activity which has been going on for weeks between the North American State Department and the Latin American foreign ministries, it shows that Washington does not discard its determination to intervene in Nicaragua. PRENSA LATINA says that Washington's stated objectives are simple--see to it that the National Guard is not destroyed, that Somozism continues and that the popular and democratic triumph is side-tracked in time. Various alternatives are underway at the same time to achieve this, ranging from blackmail to the supposed economic and financial aid which has been used so many times by Washington in its policy of interference.

The PRENSA LATINA commentary on Nicaragua points out that U.S. promises do not have any credibility and states that the billions of dollars promised to Vietnam to reconstruct that country which was devastated by North American bombs never were delivered. It then adds that the same or worse could happen in Nicaragua. It is evident that if Washington does not accomplish its sinister objectives, it will without a doubt prevent the popular triumph from totally devoting itself to reconstruction. PRENSA LATINA then points to the economic blockade decreed by the United States against Cuba, the support of the Cuban exile counterrevolutionaries and the thousands of sabotage acts against our revolution. The commentary concludes by stating that if the State Department is not satisfied with a Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction solution, the supposed Washington aid will be used in efforts to prevent the installation of a democratic government.

Importance of Somoza for U.S.

FL071337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The general offensive launched by the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front along with the total strike called for several weeks ago have shaken the country from one end to the other. The revolutionary combatants have consolidated their positions in the north, south and west of the country, and they continue their victorious advance with the slogan: "Free Fatherland or Death".

Strategically, the Sandinistas have won the war. This is well-known by Somoza, all of his family and his friends in North America. Why then has Somoza placed the people of Nicaragua in a holocaust? Why does the tyrant not abandon the bunker? These questions have many answers. From the political point of view Nicaragua is the fundamental base of North American imperialism from which to carry out its anticommunist plans and wage the struggle against the Central American peoples' national liberation movements. The Somoza dictatorship is also a bridge for the United States in overthrowing the progressive governments of the region and in combating the leftist political groups.

The United States of North America, starting from the end of the last century has dreamed of the possibility of opening a new interoceanic waterway, and from the geographic point of view in Central America Nicaragua holds the privileged position. This small detail has not been lost on Carter's administration. Over these past few days the news agencies have referred to the existence of petroleum under Nicaraguan soil. This naturally is another detail which is not lost on the U.S. rulers, especially if one keeps in mind the energy crisis existing in the world.

Nevertheless the problem now is not to save Somoza but rather [to save] what he represents and what is called Somozism. Washington officials are involved in this effort. As the situation becomes more difficult and because the crimes committed by the regime are so many, they have no other alternative than to search for a solution which will guarantee them their interests in the country even though this be by sacrificing Somoza. Gen Anastasio Somoza has held on to power because the family's fortune is in the balance, which according to 1975 estimates ranges between 400 and 500 million dollars. In addition the dictator is trying to drag out the final unraveling of his regime to give greater political maneuvering ability to the most reactionary sectors in the United States and other countries. The primary objective is to strengthen Somozism with weapons and men and to keep the triumph from the Nicaraguan people, who have given thousands of their best sons to the struggle.

The National Liberation Front will reject any solution which is not approved by the Sandinista movement. They will not accept any type of mediation nor any civic-military junta which is trying to be imposed on them from outside. They have and will continue carrying out the slogan: "Free Fatherland or Death!"

INTERSPUTNIK OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR WORKING VISIT

FL100041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] (Yuriy Ivanovich Krupin), director of the International Space Communications Organization Intersputnik, has arrived in our country for a working visit. He was received by Rene Cartaya, first vice minister of communications. In answer to a question from our reporter, the visitor referred to the purpose of his visit:

[Begin (Krupin) recording in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] This is my first visit to the Republic of Cuba. We have come here to discuss certain matters concerning the organization of communications channels for the nonalined countries sixth summit conference. I have waited anxiously for this visit to the Republic of Cuba because I know that the Republic of Cuba, as member of the Intersputnik organization, is one of the most active members of our organization and of the Intersputnik system which, as you know, is one of the most important communications systems and it provides all types of information among our socialist countries. [end recording]

[Begin recording, unidentified interviewer] We should also like to know if you will be visiting the installations being built to guarantee communications for the nonalined summit. [end recording]

[Begin (Krupin) recording] We will most likely visit some of the communications installations like the Caribe station. We also are going to see some of the communications facilities Cuba has. [end recording]

JOSE RAMON FERNANDEZ ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA

FL052339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, today arrived in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, to deliver a message to Kenneth Kaunda, chief of state of that country, from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. At his meeting with the president of Zambia the Cuban leader will discuss topics relating to the holding of the sixth summit of nonalined countries in Havana.

Delivers Message to Anogla's Neto

FL042213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Luanda--Angolan President Agostinho Neto today received a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The document was delivered by Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, who today arrived in that city at the head of a delegation which will tour various African capitals. Various topics relating to the nonalined countries movement, the sixth summit which will be held in September 1979 in Havana and the development of relations between Angola and Cuba were discussed at the meeting. A Cuban delegation spokesman said that the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere in accordance with the close relations existing between the countries. Jaime Crombet, Cuban ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, and Jose Fernandez Cossio, vice foreign minister who is part of the delegation, also attended the meeting.

Meets With Congo's Sassou-N'Guesso

FL091019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a letter to Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chief executive of the People's Republic of the Congo. The letter was delivered to the Congolese head of state by Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, who is visiting various African capitals at the head of a governmental delegation. Official sources report that the meeting between Sassou-N'Guesso and Fernandez was held in a fraternal atmosphere and dealt with the nonalined countries movement and the sixth nonalined summit which will be held in Havana in September 1979.

Delivers Letter to Sao Tome's Da Costa

FL091144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has sent a letter to Manuel Pinto da Costa, chief of state of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The letter which was delivered by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, deals with the upcoming nonalined countries summit.

Talks With Nigerian Officials

FL092231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Lagos--Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, today arrived in this capital at the head of a delegation for an official and friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Fernandez, who is accompanied by Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose Fernandez Cossio, among others, has been received by Maj Gen S. M. Yar'Adua, chief of staff of the Nigerian Supreme Headquarters. During the meeting, Fernandez, who also is member of the Cuban Party Central Committee, delivered to the Nigerian official a special message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

The Cuban vice president also delivered to Nigerian officials the draft final declaration of the nonalined countries movement sixth summit conference to be held in Havana in September. Matters concerning the nonalined countries movement were examined in the course of these talks. The Nigerian side reaffirmed its willingness to participate in the chiefs of state and government summit.

BARBADOS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NIGER

FL291535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 79 P 1 FL

[Excerpt] Barbados and Niger, a French-speaking African country have agreed to establish diplomatic relations with effect from today. The announcement published simultaneously in Niger and Barbados said: "The government of Barbados and the government of Niger, desirous of strengthening the friendly ties which exist between their peoples, and anxious to consolidate and intensify the co-operation between the two countries in the political economic, commercial and cultural fields have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of today."

DOMINICA

PRENSA LATINA INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER SERAPHIN

FL071814 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Rousseau, Dominica--The new administration on Dominica, which is headed by Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin, will have as its priority the reconstruction of the economy and an improvement of its foreign image. In an interview with PRENSA LATINA the recently installed prime minister said that he will set as priorities the reformation of the economy and correction of the negative image of Dominica's diplomacy as promoted by the Patrick John administration. Seraphin, who is 36 years old, took over as prime minister on 23 June 1979 after the fall of the former chief of government, Patrick John, who was swept out following a wave of popular protests and strikes which lasted 3 weeks. John was isolated following the gradual resignation of all of his ministers and close collaborators who disapproved of his policy of repression, ties with South African apartheid and attempts at muzzling the trade unions and the press.

Closer Ties With Grenada Seen

FL071821 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Seraphin stated that his government is considering establishing closer relations with authorities on neighboring Grenada and the Caribbean Economic Community. Seraphin expressed his reservations with the North American proposal to create a military alliance in the area.

GRENADA

TEAM OF CUBAN DOCTORS, DENTISTS, X-RAY TECHNICIANS ARRIVES

FL091405 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 2 Jul 79 P 4 FL

[Text] Grenada (CANA)-- The first Cuban team of medical doctors, dentists and X-ray technicians arrived in Grenada yesterday. The 12-member team, with three females, is in response to a request for medical assistance made to the Cuban Government by the Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada in May. Members will spend one year in Grenada in the first instance with the possibility of extension if so requested by the government. They will be stationed at the St Georges General Hospital, the Princess Alice Hospital in St Andrews and the Princess Royal Hospital in Carriacou. They were introduced to personnel of the Ministry of Health, including Minister Norris Bain, by the Cuban charge d'Affaires Julien Rizo at a press conference. They will concentrate on specific areas including internal medicine, medicine, pediatrics, orthopedics, dental care for school children especially and are also trained to work in rural and suburban areas under severist conditions.

JAMAICA

AREAS OF COOPERATION WITH CUBA TO BE EXTENDED

FL031330 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Jun 79 p 15 FL

[Text] According to an official news release, the present level of cooperation between Jamaica and Cuba is to be extended to include an additional 18 areas over the next year. This agreement was reached at the recently concluded fourth session of the Cuba/Jamaica Joint Commission held in Havana, Cuba, from June 14 to 20. Agreements in the newly-considered areas will include some 100 projects, 38 of which will deal with agriculture. Cooperation will come primarily in the form of exchange of experts and planting material and joint research projects, into such crops as coconut, banana and sugar cane.

In addition, Jamaica is to receive a total of 15 scholarships in the area of fishery, for the training of ships' captains and engineers. In the field of health, Jamaica will benefit from the services of 40 Cuban medical specialists and psychiatrists. However, the number of medical scholarships offered to Jamaicans has been reduced from ten to five. Scholarships in dentistry will remain at five. The previous agreement for the construction of two giant sporting colleges was amended, since they did not coincide with the island's present needs and resources. Under the new agreement, the Cuban Government has undertaken to construct nine sports complexes, and a gymnasium will be put in place in Vernam Field as soon as the existing building can be made available to the Cubans for remodelling.

Cooperation in the field of sport is to be broadened to include the training of Jamaicans as referees, and in sports medicine. The meeting also discusses further cooperation in the areas of education, communications, science and technology and the production of small marble objects. Jamaica will train two Cuban technicians in telephone communication, particularly as it relates to services in international telephone switching.

In the areas of tourism and transportation, new initiatives for commercial cooperation were also examined. It is envisaged that joint package tours will be developed in tourism, while Jamaica will be actively seeking quotation for spare parts which would be suitable for the J.O.S. buses and the railway equipment. It was agreed that co-operation, involving primarily the exchange of information and missions, will continue to take place in the area of labour and social security. An inter-ministerial meeting will be held later this year aimed at arriving at more equitable trade relations, the news release said.

SEAGA SAYS PROPOSED CUBAN ENVOY HAS 'SHADY BACKGROUND'

FL051340 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jun 79 p 19 FL

[Excerpt] The Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] is checking on reports that the man to be appointed as Cuban ambassador to Jamaica is a political activist. At a press conference held at the headquarters of the Jamaica Labour Party yesterday, opposition leader Edward Seage said in response to a question about the credentials of the new envoy, expected to replace the current ambassador Mr Ramon Pez Ferro, who ends this tour of duty on July 7, that according to reports the man, Ulises Estrada Fernandez has a shady background.

According to Mr. Seaga, he is in possession of information to the effect that Mr. Estrade Fernandez was active in Jamaica during the state of emergency and that he was present here during the national demonstrations against the gas price in January. Mr. Seaga said he was checking the reports and if they are correct, every legal means will be used to get him out of the country. The J.L.P. will launch demonstrations and pursue him to every corner until he departs. Estrada Fernandez is currently the deputy head of the Central Committee of the America's Department, which provides clandestine support for revolutionary groups throughout Latin America. He has also been linked with the Al Fatah, a group within the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and several liberation groups in Africa.

SEAGA CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT TO DENY COMMUNIST LINKS

FL051350 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 FL

[Text] Opposition leader, Mr. Edward Seaga, on Friday challenged the government to come forward and deny its growing communist links, which he said are being fuelled with the aid of public funds. Mr. Seaga threw out the challenge at a press conference held at the headquarters of the Jamaica Labour Party. The conference was called to expand on charges made by him in the House of Representatives earlier in the week. In support of his charges that the government is working in collaboration with foreign interests to achieve the aim, he made the following points:

Jamaican young people were being indoctrinated in Cuba with communist ideology.

Growing fraternal relations are being established between the ruling People's National Party and the Cuban Communist Party.

Training of security officers attached to Special Branch, (the nation's intelligence gathering body) in Cuba.

The visit of a leading government minister to the home of Carlos Dias, whom he alleged is the new chief of station for the Cuban D.G.I., the espionage service.

The public tour to rural communities by another leading government minister in the company of a senior officer of the Russian K.G.B.

The soon to be announced appointment of a new Cuban ambassador, who is said to have had links with certain terrorist organisations, namely Al Fatah, the most violent of the organisations within the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

The establishment of a propaganda committee within the People's National Party, with two top civil servants serving on the committee.

In relation to the training of Jamaicans in Cuba, Mr. Seaga said that it has been established that the training is done so as to allow the political indoctrination of the youth in Marxist Leninist ideology. In support of the charge, he presented PNP documents which formed part of submissions to the National Executive of the People's National Party. The documents, he said, were submitted because there was opposition to the programme by some members of the party, in that they did not want any of the youth trained in Cuba to be stationed in their constituency.

Said Mr. Seaga, "They are the same people who got up and cheered in Parliament when I read a part of the document." Among other things, the document said that when the P.N.P. decided to activate the path to socialism, in 1974, it correspondingly defined an ideological programme. It was therefore necessary, according to the party, to expose cadres and the nation to the illusions and realities of a non-capitalist path to development.

It went on: "Implicit in party documents and statements are two cardinal guidelines. One is that non-capitalist development in Jamaica should respond primarily to the special circumstances of...the second in that exposure to the theory and practice of socialist development should be continuous and available to as many party functionaries as possible. Decision to emphasize "ideological exposure" as a key aim of the brigade programme is therefore consistent with the party's programme.

"Moreover, this scheme has been uniquely adaptable to our overall development policy. It has, for instance, provided opportunities for the young, opportunities to work and study, to unify theory and practice. It has facilitated their interaction with some of the forces involved in the process of constructing a socialist society. It has held out the possibility for quickly creating a group of conscious cadres who should extend the political education process at the workplace and throughout the society.

Thompson Dismisses Allegations

FL041441 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] In a [word indistinct] statement to the House, the Security Minister Dudley Thompson [word indistinct] dismissed allegations about a communist infiltration in the security forces and he dealt with charges about Cuban arms being used by home guards. Mr Thompson pointed out that Jamaica receives arms from a number of sources and [words indistinct] small quantities of U.S. arms and [words indistinct] by Cuba in 1975. He further pointed out that arms purchases were made in that same year from the traditional British and United States suppliers. The security minister also made it clear that arms used by home guards were turned in on completion of their training or patrols.

Ministers Reject Charges

FL061221 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson says that government is currently renegotiating a ($50-million) annual investment contract for a transshipment port with an American firm. Minister Patterson explained that last week, as a result of what he termed baseless outbursts from the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] leader Edward Seaga, the country faced the prospect of losing the investments. Speaking at a news conference yesterday called to deal with a number of allegations by the opposition, Mr Patterson (?denied) that brigadistas [workers trained in Cuba] are being used for military purposes and stated that there is no connection between them and any foreign intelligence agencies. Speaking at the same news conference, Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson said [words indistinct] of indentifying Jamaicans in a way which expose them to attacks. The Minister of Information Arnold Bertram, who also attended the conference, charged that Mr Seaga's allegations were a mere smokescreen designed to hide his attempt to set up an extensive spy network inside the (?security) services and to identify key people for terrorist attacks.